NEWS. RIO

PUBLISHED ON THE 5th, 15th AND 24th OF EVERY MONTH.

Vol. XII.

RIO DE JANEIRO, OCTOBER 24TH, 1885

Number 30

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

AMERICAN LEGATION .- 157, Rua das Larangeiras. THOMAS J. JARVIS,

BRITISH LEGATION .- No. 76, Marquez d'Abrantes

W. HENRY D. HAGGARD, Changé d'Affaires AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL - Nº 30 Rna do

Visconde de Inhauma. H. CLAY ARMSTRONG, Consul General. BRUTISH CONSULATE GENERAL - Nº 8, Trave

de D. Manoel. GEORGE THORNE RICKETTS,

CHURCH DIRECTORY

CHRIST CHURCII.—Rua do Esaristo da Veiga Divine Service every Sunday at 11 a m and un the 2nd and 4th Sanshays in each month at 7 a pa m. Holy Communion on the first Sunday in each month at eleven, and on the Great Festivals at nine, in the morning. Holy Raptism every Sunday after the morning Service.

N. B.—All notices should be sent to the Clerk.

N.B.—All notices should be sent to the Clerk.

FREDERICK YOUNG, M. A., Chaplain.

17 Rus date Larrangerins

ALDERT ALLEN., Clerk.

18 A., Rus day Larrangerins,

PRESHVTERIAN CHURCH.—No.; Travessa di Barreira,

Serrices in Portuginese at 11 o'clock, n. m., and 7 o'clock,
p. m., every Sunday, and u. 7 o'clock, p. m., every

Thursday.

MERICONISTER DISCORAL CHURCH.—Larrando Callere. METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH-Largo do Catlete

Ringlish services: Sunday School 10 a.m. preaching 1120 a.m. Sundays: prayer-meeting 7:30p m. Fridays: Porlinguese services: Sunday School 6:30p m., preaching 7:30p m. Sundays; prayer-meeting, 7:30p m. Wednesdays.

J. L. KENNEDY, Pastor Residence; Rua S. Salvador, 27 A.

Residence: Rma S. Salvador, 77 A.

RIO SEAMENS' MISSION AND READING ROOM.—
Open daily, No. 89 Rma da Misericordia. Divine Service
on Sundays and Wednesdays at 7 p m. Sailors fice and
easy on Tuesday Evenings at 7 p m. Sailors fice and
easy on Tuesday Evenings at 7 p m. Hearty welcome
roall. The firends of the Mission devirous of helping by gifts
of papers, books, left off clothing, etc. can do so by sending
to the above address, or the Missionary will glydly call
where and when required.

THOMAS HOOPER, Missionary.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.-Depota No. 71, Rua Sete de Setembro, Rio de Janeiro. JOÁO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent

1GREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE —No 44 Travessa das Patillias Services in Portuguese at 10 d'olock, a.m., and 6 d'olock, p.m., every Sinday; and at 7 d'olock, p.m., every Wethiesday Sinday school at 4:30, p.m.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Run do Conde d'Eu, No. 131.
Services in Portugnete every Sunday at 11 o'clock, a mand 7.30 o'clock, p.mt. and every Wednesday at 7 30 o'clock p.m. Sunday School every Sunday at 10 o'clock, a mand p. 30 o'clock p.m. Sunday School every Sunday at 10 o'clock, a m. a.m.

Γ raveller's Ω irectory

RAIL WAYS.

RAIL WAI'S.

DOM PEDRO II.—Through Express: Upward, leaves Rio at 5a. m.; artiving at Barra (junction) at 7124 n.m., Fatre Rios (central line) 928 m. Lalayette (Quiedi, 500 p.m. Porto Novo (hanch from Eatre Rios) 1123 a.m., Cachoeina S. Paulo hranch 11243 m. Rios Paulo (Are S. P. & Rio R. R. 6 p.m., Drous 1000 de 11243 m. Rios 1100 feer S. P. & Rio R. R. 6 p.m., Drous 1000 vize p.m.; artiving at Barra 1250 and Rio 635 p.m. Connects with Valencians line at December 1000 feer 1000 fe

trains.

CORCOVADO R. R.—Trains leave the Station at Cosme
Velho, Larangeiras, at \$139, 7, 8135, 1015, 11145, a.m. and
115, 7145, 415, and 5145 p. m. on Sundays and holidays,
and at 630 and 10 a.m. and at 2 and 515 p. m. on week days.
PETROPOLIS STEAMERS and R.R.—Steamers leave
Trapiche Manâ at 4 p. m. week days and 7 a.m. Sundays
and holidays. Returning, trains leave Petropolis at 7,30 a m.
week days, and 4 p.m. Sundays and holidays.

LIBRARIES, MUSEUMS, &c

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY.-Rua do Onvidor, No. 341 1st floor.

BIBLIOTHECA NACIONAL —Rua do Passeio No. 48.

BIBLIOTHECA FLUMINENSE. — No. 62, Rua do Ou

MUSEU NACIONAL.—Praça da Acclamação, cor. Rua da

GABINETE PORTUGUEZ DE LEITURA. - No. 12 Rua dos Benedicturos

Medical Directory

Dr. Custodio dos Santos, Surgeon and Physician' Reidence: Run alo Haddock Loho, No. 70. Office Run de Rousio, No. 103, from 10 5 pb. No. 70. Office Run de Rousio, No. 103, from 10 5 pb. No. 70. Office Run de Rousio, No. 103, from 10 5 pc. No. 70. From 10 5 pc. No.

Chemists & Druggists.

A. SANTOS, Dispensing Chemist.

Rua do Mattoso No, 31.

Hotels.

FREITAS' HOTEL

 186 RUA DO CATTETE
 J. F. FREITAS, Proprietor. Recently enlarged and refitted

HOTEL BRAGANÇA

PETROPOLIS

ANTONIO PEREIRA CAMPOS, Proprietor.
The oldest and best known hotel in Petropolis. Cent simuted and specially adapted for transient visitors.

ENGLISH HOTEL

Boa Vista, Tijuca,

Charles Uttenweiler, Proprietor. (late manager of Whyte's Hotel)

Established in the best situation in Timea. English, French German and Portuguese spoken.

RANDE HOTEL ORLEANS G

PETROPOLIS.

ANTONIO PEREIRA CAMPOS, Proprietor.

A new and elegantly furnished hotel, charmingly situated, and provided with every convenience. The largest establishment of the kind in Perrapolis. Specially adapted for

ALLEN'S HOTEL. No. 6, RUA HUMAYTA (Largo dos Leões)

(Largo dos Leões)

Newly fitted up and funible for the accommodation of families and single hoarders. Conveniently located within extensive granulas and on the first properties of the most attractive streets of the city. Provide was tensive reception and dining rooms, billiard room and funishes tensis, granuld.

Semining and Shower Haihs, with an ahundant supply of

water.

Apartments furnished in suites for Families, or singly for Bachelors.

HOTEL LEUENROTH. NOVA FRIBURGO,

CARL ENGERT, Proprietor.

Tits first class Hotel, established as yetts ago, opposite the tailway station, with fine growteen and excellent cold baths, the healthy and fixed properties of the nobility and gentry of the Color of the cold of the state of

Business Aunouncements.

F. BASSET & CO.

No. 5, Rua Fresca Ship Chandlers and Commission Merchants.

Use Scott's and Watkins codes, Cable address: "Basset."

T. DWINAL, T. D W...

34 RUA DA QUITANDA
Dealer in

Afachi

Dealer in
Sewing Machines,
and all articles pertaining to their use.

and all articles pertaining to their use.

Also materials for lightning conductors

Wilson, sons & co.,

(LIMITED)

2, PRAÇA DAS MARINHAS,

RIO DE JANEIRO. AGENTS OF THE

Pacific Steam Navigation Company, United States & Brazil Mail S.S. Co.

> &c. &c. and the

Commercial Union (Fire & Marine) Assurance Co.

Con1.—Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited) have depots at the chief Brazil Ports, and among others supply coal under contract to:

The Imperial Brazilian Government; Her Britannic Majesty's Government;

The Transatlantic Steamship Companies &c.

Insurance.—Fire & Marine Insurances effected at moder

Bonded Warehouses on the Island Mocanguê Pequeno for the storage of Merchandise in transit.

Tug Boats always ready for service

Establishments: Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited), London, Rio, Bahia, Petuanbuco, Santos & Parabyba do % Norte,

OHN MILLER & C.

Importers and Commission Merchants. SANTOS and São PAULO.

TRAPICHE BASTOS.

Allen & Co.

Receives flour, Lard, and Goods in boml according to

Rua da Saude No. 2.

Telephone Call, No. 358.

W. R. CASSELS & Co.

13 Rua Primeiro de Março, RIO DE JANEIRO,

CASSELS, KING & Co.

191 Calle Maipu, BUENOS AYRES. Importers and Agents for Manufacturers.

Firther Agencies, suitable to their lines of business—Hardware, Domestic goods, Specialties, etc., etc.—are respectfully solicited.

Wenceslau guinarães & Co.

WINE MERCHANTS.

Importers of

Opinto, Donro and Lishm wines of the best qualities in hottles or in casks, and under the private marks of the house

Sole Agents for

A. Izingo Gonsatives, Exporter of Madeira Wines; G. PRELIER & Co., Exporter of Bordeaux Wines;

E. REMY MARTIN & Civ. Exporter of Cognac

Dealers in Burgundy, Rhine and Mosel wines, Shenies, Champagnes, Cognacs and Liqueurs of the best brands.

Rua da Alfandega, 83.

AMERICAN Bank Note Company,

78 TO 86 TRINITY PLACE,

78 TO 86 TRINITY PLACE,
NEW YORK.
Billiess Pounded 1795.

Ister-paratel under Laws of State of New York, 1898.
Reorganized 1878.

ENCRAPRES AND PRINTERS OF

BONDS, POSTAGE & REVENUE STAMPS,
NOTES of the UNITED STATES I and for
Foreign Covernments.
ENGRAYING AND PRINTING,
RANK NOTES, SHARE CERTIFICATES, BONDS
FOR GOVERNMENTS AND COMPOSITIONS,
STAMPS, CHECKS, BILLS.

WITH STEAL STEEL PLATES,
WITH STEAL PLATES,
WITH STEAL PLATES,
SAFETY COLORS.
SAFETY COLORS.

SAFETY COLORS.

SAFETY PAPERS.

WORLENGERHOUSE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STEEL PLATES,
WORLENGERHOUSE OF THE STATE OF THE S

Work Excepted in Fireproof Buildings.
UITHOGRAPHIC AND TYPE PRINTING.
RAILWAY TICKETS OF IMPROVED STYLES.
Show Cards, Lubcis, Catendars.

BANK BOOKS OF EVERTY DESCRIPTION.

BLANK BOOKS OF EVERTY DESCRIPTION.

ALBERT G. GOODALL, President

VICE-TRISDIENT'S:

J. MACDONOUGH, A. D. SHEPARO,

W. M. SMILLIE, TOURO ROBERTSON.

G. H. STAYNER, Trees.

THEO. H. FREELANO, Secty.

BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS,

PHILADELPIIIA, PENN. (Established, 1831)

BURNHAM, PARRY, WILLIAMS & CO.,

These locomotive engines are adapted to every variety of service, and are built accurately to standard gauges and templates. Like parts of different engines of same class perfectly interchangeable.

Passinger and Fredukt Locomotives, Mine Locomotives, Narron Gauge Locomotives, Steam Street Care, etc., etc., 418 more than 12.

All work thoroughly guaranteed. Hustrated catalogue Immished on application of customers,

Sole Agents in Brazil:

Norton, Megaw & Co. No. 82, Rua 10 de Março Rio de Janeiro

R HODE ISLAND LOCOMOTIVE WORKS.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., U. S. A.

Mamfierumer of locamotiers of every description and for all ganges. First class workmanship, and all parts of kngires of some size thoroughly interchanceable, of the state of Deposit of Engineering Instruments.

ESTABLISHED 1847. A. WHITNEY & SONS,

Chilled CAST WHEELS for RAILWAYS, TRAMWAYS and MINE ROADS.

WHEFES IN ROUGH, BORED, OR FITTED ON AXLES.

THE HARLAN & HOLLINGS-WORTH Co.

Wilmington, Delaware, U. S. A.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Railway Passenger and Cargo ars, for hroad and narrow gauge roads. Orders promptly and carefully executed.

Norton, Megaw & Co., Agents. No. 82 Rua 10 de Março

 $R^{
m APID}$ for eign express. L. Contanseau & Co., NEW YORK.

Agent in Rio de Janeiro John Crashley,

67 Rna do Ouvidor RUBBER HAND STAMPS.

For Merchants, Bankers and Professional Men and for all assiness purposes, these stamps are superior to any kind of and stamp in use.

S. T. LONGSTRETH,

No. 67, Rua do Ouvidor.
Caixa no Correio No. 906. Rio de Janeiro.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED TRIMONTHLY for the mail packets of the 5th, 15th and 24th of the month.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the conneroial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a table of freights and charters, a summary of the daily coffee reports from the Associação Commercial, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

(Cash mvariably in advance)

Subscription: 20\$000 per annum for Brazil, \$10.00 or £2 for abroad.

SINGLE COPIES: Boo reis; for sale at the office of publication, or at the English Book Store, No. 67 Rua do

criptions should ran with the calendar year EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES: 79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

Subscription and advertisement accounts will be received by GEORGE H PHELPS, Esq. 154 Nassau Street, New York. Messrs. Street & Co. 30 Cornhill, LONDON E. C. Messis. Bates, Hendy & Co. 37 Walbrook, London, E. C. Messrs. John Miller & Co., São Paulo and Santos.

RIO DE JANEIRO, OCTOBER 24th, 1885.

THE recent circular of the minister of agriculture to the effect that valuations of slaves will continue to be made under the provisions of the Rio Branco law until the regulamento of the new law is prepared, once more raises the question as to the immediate enforcement of the additional 5% tax. This tax is authorized only by the Saraiva law, and if therefore the provisions of this law respecting emancipation can not legally be enforced until the promulgation of a regulamente, how can the enforcement of its tax provisions be legal? Or, on the contrary, if it is legal to enforce those provisions relating to the, new tax at once, how can the government refuse to enforce all the other provisions, whether relating to valuations, registry, or emancipa-On what authority does the government act in making such radical distinctions between different clauses of the same law; There are clearly some remarkably eccentric interpretations of executive authority now emanating from the several ministerial cabinets, and not the least remarkable feature of the whole business is the absolute silence and apathy with which they are received by the public. Where all this is to end no one can foresee, for the endurance of the Brazilian people seems to be practically unlimited. If illegal taxes can be imposed by ministers without even a protest from the people, it is time that foreign capitalists should prepare themselves for the natural consequences.

According to mail advices from Buenos Aires a preliminary treaty has been signed there for the settlement of the Misjones This treaty provides boundary dispute. for the nomination of a mixed commission for the determination of the boundary line between Brazil and the Argentine Republic on the Paraná frontier-whether the Piquiri Guazú and Santo Antonio rivers, as claimed by Brazil, or the Chapecó and Chopin rivers, as claimed by the Argentines. It is provided that the boundary commission shall unite at the earliest date possible and then proceed to the territory in dispute, where a careful exploration will be made. Upon the data thus obtained the final treaty will be based. This agreement has been submitted to the Argentine Congress for approval. Strange as it may seem, no announcement of this step has ever been made here by the government, and our only information is through Argentine sources. So far as we can see the negotiation thus 215,800\$ a year. Of all the vile practices he has no means of verifying it.

far is a defeat for Brazilian diplomacy. The territory in dispute is a wedge-shaped piece extending a considerable distance up into the province of Paraná, and is so far out of the general boundary line that the Argentine claim is preposterous on the face of it. The right of Brazil to this territory is so clear that we can not understand how any Brazilian minister ever consented to go through the farce of a new boundary survey. And even when these surveys are made, the question is still unsettled. Should Brazil be in difficulties, the Argentines will unquestionably enforce their claim, whether the surveys are favorable to them, or not, At present, their policy is to gain timeand they have succeeded.

Some little surprise was excited a few weeks ago by a Havas telegram from Lisbon saying that the Portuguese press was making favorable comments on the passage of the new emancipation law. The arrival of the European mail on the 14th inst., however, clears up the mystery, for in a Rio telegram dated 26th September is to be found the following statement:

RIO DE JANEIRO, 26th .- Slavery is at last abolished in all the provinces of the empire.-Havas.

Whether this absolutely false statement originated with the government, as the Paiz seems to think, or with the Havas agents here, as the majority of the local press assert, we do not presume to decide; but the simule fact remains, be the author whom he may, that the telegram was not only a stupendous lie, but that it was sent abroad with the deliberate purpose of deceiving. Instead of being true, the very converse is nearer truth; for slavery is more firmly established this moment than it was one year ago. The columns of the daily press to-day are living proofs of this fact. It is now no uncommon thing to see advertisements threatening all persons with prosecution for harboring runaways, and already many instances have occurred of the search of private houses for such fugitives. Aided by the police the railways are again being compelled to carry slave gangs, even when in chains. And, more significant than all, the emancipation propaganda is much less active than before. Nothing is expected from the present government, either in acts or in sympathy, and the feeling is general that as long as it continues in power there will be no step taken toward the final abolition of this malevolent institution.

FRUITFUL as this month of October has been in the exposure of jobs and scandals, its one great exposé has been that of the Santa Cruz abattoir where a police investigation has developed the fact that bribes, or commissions, have been for some time paid to the abattoir committee of the municipal council for preferences in the daily killing of animals for the market. This inquiry was made by the 2nd delegade of police, and the charge is supported by the sworn testimony of 4 cattle commissarios, 5 cattle dealers (marchantes), and 9 butchers, and also by the confession of various other parties connected with the matter. The money was first extorted from the drovers at the rate of 5\$ per head by the parties to whom the aldermen had given preferences in the killings, of whom there were four, and was then paid over in the following proportion to Dr. Silva Pinto, president of the municipal council, 1\$000 per head; to Dr. Henrique de Carvalho 700\$ per week; and to Dr. Chavantes and Dr. José Meirelles 500\$ each per week. The killings vary from 325 to 400 head of cattle a day. Taking an average of 350 head the weekly income of the first amounts to 2,450\$, which makes a total of 4.150\$ a week, or an aggregate of

which have thus far come to light, this is unquestionably the worst. We are glad to say that the minister of empire has suspended these four aldermen and has ordered their prosecution. An amusing incident of this exposé was the stalwart courage displayed by the Jornal do Commercio in making it public. Instead of writing an editorial on it, or putting it in the "locals," the chief editor boldly put a part of the police report in an anonymous communication in its paid columns where a testa de ferro could conveniently assume all responsibility for this daring exposure of a great

In our issue of the 5th instant we noticed a telegram from Pará, dated the 1st, which charged an important commercial house of that city with extensive smuggling operations in rubber, for which a fine of 258,000\$ had been imposed. It was our conviction that the charge was a false one and was rather the result of some controversy between the firm and customs officials than of any illegality on the part of the former, and we so expressed ourselves. The Pará papers since received have confirmed that opinion, the Diario do Gram Pará of the 27th ult. at d 4th inst. condemning the customs authorities both for arbitrary and illegal regulations recently adopted and for its hesty action with regard to unsupported charges by subordinates against Messrs. Scars & Co. And now, after the lapse of a little over two weeks, a telegram from Pará. dated the 16th inst., says that the former te egram regarding Messis. Sears & Co. is "wholly inexact," and that "it is proved that it was a mistake of Sr. Basson, the inspector of the custom house." We regret to note, however, that some of the papers of this city which published the false charge against this commercial house, have wholly ig wored the rectification, thus aggravating the injustice done. It ought to be re-membered that the good name of every commercial house is a very important part of its capital, and that it should never be trifled with except upon the most convincing proofs. And yet, to satisfy the petty spite of some subordinate officials in the Pará custom house, the inspector there shuts its doors against a prominent firm, announces the discovery of a gigantic smuggling operation, and imposes a heavy fine of 258,000\$, -only to discover within a few days that it was all a "mistake." Unhappily, however, good care had been taken to spread the news everywhere before the "mistake" was discovered! In strict justice, such a false accusation ought to entitle the injured parties to heavy damages, but as such a reparation is unknown here, the least that can be done is to promptly dismiss the officials who are guilty of so serious an

ONE of the causes of recent controversies in the Pará custom house is a new regulation which was drawn up by a subordinate official and which the inspector has attempted to enforce against the earnest protest of all the leading merchants of the place. This regulation, which is local in character and is not warranted by law, requires that a note of goods to be dispatched must be handed in, after which the dispatches will be filled out by customs officials and the examinations made without permitting the merchants to have anything further to do with the matter. The merchant is not perm tted to see the papers, nor to correct any er ors which may have been made either in hi; "memorandum," or the official draft of hi; dispatch. If, at the examination, any m stakes are discovered, he is fined as a mitter of course; and if thefts have occurred, either before or after examination of goods,

whole business of dispatching his own goods is taken out of his hands; all that he is permitted to do is to hand in a memorandum of the packages and goods wanted and then to patiently wait the action of the score of lazy, cigarette-smoking clerks and officials who are charged with the duty of filling out his papers and putting them through the circumlocution mill. If he is in baste for his goods, it will make no difference; he has no control over the men who are doing his work, nor opportunity even to beg the favor of expedition. He is wholly at the mercy of a class of men who, as a rule, --we sincerely regret to say-are totally oblivious of the value of time and who are among the least business-like and unaccommodating of their species. Though his credit, and profits, and even capital are concerned, an important part of his business is taken wholly out of his hands and entrusted to men who are not in his employ, who are not responsible to him in any way, shape or manner, and whose only active interest in the matter is to detect some flaw or error which will serve as an excuse for a fine, one half of which goes to them. Under such a regulation, every commercial man is treated like a felon, and if he has any self-respect whatever he can not help feeling that the only way out of the difficulty is to close up his office and go where the laws and officials are more just and liberal in their treatment of honest enterprise. If this new regulation is continued in force at Pará, it can not help resulting in grave prejudices to the commerce of that port - and deservedly so. For the best interests of Pará and her merchants, and also for the commercial credit of Brazil, we trust that no time will be lost in correcting the error made.

It is now just one year since the minister of agriculture formally approved the instructions and regulations for the construction of the Quixadá dam, in Ceará. In our issue of November 5th, 1884, we took occasion to criticise some of the preposterous calculations made by the chief engineer in his estimates of the economical value of the reservoir, and showed that they were not only absurd, but that the results counted upon were practically impossible. In the following number we published a curt note from Chief Engineer Revy, saying, "my reply shall be a sptendid Reservoir completed within Three years, and yielding a net return of from 15 to 20 per cent, on the total capital expended upon its construction." To this we replied as before, showing how impossible it would be for the area to be irrigated to pay the taxes required to meet even a half of the interest specified. Although we limited our criticisms wholly to the economical problems involved and carefully avoided everything of a personal character, there was not one single Brazilian paper that took the question up, and Mr. Revy was permitted to go on with his enterprise without further criticism from us, or one single question from others. One year has now nearly elapsed, and instead of a partially completed reservoir, there is not a wall or trench to mark its site, the engineering staff is broken up, and a report from an engineer sent to investigate the works shows that up to the end of June last a total sum of 189,791\$393 had been expended. Whatever might have been our opinions of the economical value of the work, or of the sincerity and honest intentions of the chief engineer, we certainly had no idea that he would spend so much money and permit so much time to pass without something toward his "splendid reservoir" to show for it. As it is, all there is to show for this great engineering undertaking which was to do so much for the province of The Ceará, is an expenditure of nearly 190,000\$ in salaries, office material, instruments, travelling expenses, and some material for the projected works. All that Mr. Revy has to show for his assurance of one year ago, is a "splendid failure," to characterize it with the most charitable construction that can be put upon it. There never was any doubt in our mind that the undertaking was nothing less than a huge joh; in fact the absurd reasons advanced by Mr. Revy for its construction was a proof positive of that fact. If we could hope that the history of this undertaking would serve as a lesson to the Brazilian government and press, we should say that the money has been well spent, but that, it is to be feared, will not be the result. The whole blame will be laid upon the shoulders of the one man, and none of it upon that huge jobbing bureau in this capital in which the adventurer is far more welcome than the honest man.

During some weeks past a representative of the North, Central and South American Exposition at New Orleans has been striving to excite some interest here in that enterprise and to secure a few exhibits, but thus far, as we are informed, without success. The government, which gave so large a subsidy for the Antwerp and Amsterdam exhibitions, declines to have anything further to do with it further than express its good wishes and to introduce the New Orleans representative to such private parties and associations as might feel inclined to send exhibits on their private account. We are free to confess an opinion that this exhibition mania has been carried much too far and that it is neither wise nor expedient to send exhibits to every one that bids for public favor. From some of them, however, good results are sore to spring, providing a proper use be made of them. Whether any such benefits can come from the last two European exhibitions is a question we do not eare to discuss; the impulse that way, from the throne downward, is naturally a strong one and, whether based on sound policy, or not, it is sufficient at all times to seeure a representation. As for the American exhibitions, however, the case is quite different. We strongly advocated the sending of a Brazilian commission to the Atlanta exposition some years ago because of the benefits which Brazil might derive from a study of the cotton industries to be represented there. Under different conditions of labor, transportation, cultivation and taxation, all of which might be studied to advantage at a great special exhibition like that at Atlanta, Brazil might become an important cotton The rapidly increasing producprodueer. tion of coffee and rubber threatened the profitableness of both those industries, and it seemed no more than sound policy to take immediate steps for the improvement of another industry which might take their places to some extent. The government, however, was absolutely indifferent and the planters apathetic, and neither an exhibit nor a commission was sent. When the first New Orleans exhibition was announced, we advocated a representation there also, and for the same reasons which we nrged in favor of Atlanta. There is probably no part of the world whose industrial productions and development are of such interest and value to Brazil, as the southern section of the United States. Those states have had the same labor problems to solve which are seeking solution in Brazil at the present moment, and their productions are in great measure the same as those best adapted to this country. That they have succeeded, is reason enough why Brazil should go there to see and study the means employed. As to the exposition for which a representation is now sought, we have no definite informa- and are trying to explain its results before, ing less and imposing duties, it would Observer, Aug. 29th.

tion beyond the prospectus issued. If a fair representation is seenred from the various states of this continent, it can not fail to be an exhibition of great interest and As it is purely a New World enterprise, it is perhaps less interesting to Brazil than those of Europe, and that of course will decide whether this country is to he represented, or not.

THE Jornal do Commercio of the 18th contains a leading article on "Brazilian Coffee in New Orleans," which gives an impression that the interests of this country are somewhat prejudiced by the quarantine imposed there and the consequent lack of direct communication. Taking his information from a recent pamphlet by Dr. Salvador de Mendonca, Brazilian consul-general in New York, our colleague states that the coffic received at New Orleans by way of New York eosts over three cents a pound in inland freights and commissions, the suppression of which by direct communication he thinks would materially increase the consumption of coffee in that part of the country. This desirable direct steamship communication, however, finds a serious obstacle in the quarantines regularly imposed against Rio and Santos at that port, and these, the Jornal intimates, are due to the "exaggerated notices" of the sanitary condition of these places which the friends of quarantine take pains to procure. The remedy for this, in our colleague's estimation, is that of sending out trustworthy information. But when all this is done, does the Jornal think that every difficulty will have been overcome? Is there noth ing more to be done? May not the Jornal in what part of the world are they heavier be dealing with results, instead of causes? And is it not true that the good people of New Orleans knew all about Brazilian eoffee long before those philanthropical gentlemen of the Centro da Lavoura e Commercio sent their samples there for exhibition, and Dr. Salvador de Mendonça went down there on his voyage of discovery? The real difficulty, we are inclined to think, is one which no propaganda and no outside agitation for direct steamship communication will ever remove. The causes are to be looked for in the decay of commercial enterprise among the merchants of New Orleans, rather than in the absence of steamers, or the restrictions of quarantine. There was a time when large quantities of Rio coffee were imported direct at New Orleans, and thence distributed throughout the South and Southwest. But with the increasing commercial activity of New York and the extraordinary transportation facilities offered by the four great trunk railways leading thence to the West and Southwest, coupled with the lagging methods and local obstacles which characterize the commercial life of New Orleans, all this trade has been transferred to the great metropolis of the North. From a superficial examination it may appear that it costs three eents a pound more to import coffee by way of New York than directly from Rio; but if this be true, what must we think of New Orleans commercial enterprise? This additional expense on a steamship load of 20,000 bags represents a total amount of \$78,000-a snm which our colleague believes to be absolutely lost? If these ealeulations represent actual facts, then the only inference is that the coffee importers of the United States-of New York, as well as New Orleans-are stupendous idiots. If New York importers could save \$78,000 on a cargo by sending it direct to New Orleans, they would unquestionably send it there. The plain truth is that Dr. Salvador de Mendonça, the Jornal and the Centro are all beating an empty bush. They have discovered a commercial phenomenon in the United States,

they lave mastered its eauses. When they shall andy a little deeper into the question, they fill probably find that coffee goes to New fork because it is the best distributing pint, and has the requisite capital and enteritise to carry on a trade of such magnitud. And they will also find that just as much coffee is now consumed in the South and Southwest as though it were landed

on the levee at New Orleans, It say not be amiss, in this connection, to ast the Jornal do Commercio why so muchtronble is taken to seek out the commercial anomalies and obstacles in foreign counties, which are considered prejudicial to the coffee interests of Brazil, when there are somany unnoticed ones here at its very door. Instead of complaining about the tariffs aposed in France and Russia, the quaratines at New Orleans, the commission at New York, the transportation costs from one part of the States to another, the preference for tea in England, and the almost universal eastom of selling Rio coffees under other names-instead of all this, would it not be better to seek remedies for the high costs of production, transportation and marketing which so burden that product in this country? In the matter of tariffs, is not the 11 per eent, export duty levied tere just as much of a check on the increase of coffee consumption as the tariffs of France and Russia? In that of transportaton, are not the charges on the Dom Pedro II line, which belongs to the state, of infinite greater consequence in augmenting these eosts, than those of the United States? And in that of commission charges, and more multiplied than here in Rio de Janeiro? And yet, of all these the Jornal and the Centro are silent! No one thinks of abolishing, or even reducing, the export tax. No one demands the abolition of the monopoly enjoyed by the Dom Pedro II docks, by which the expenses and trouble of shipping coffee are greatly increased. No one suggets a reduction in rates on the Dom Pedre II railway, and on those other lines whose privileges require the approval of the government for all changes of rates, because that would decrease the revenue of the imprial treasury. Are we to believe, then, that all the concessions must come from abroid? Does the Brazilian planter and his factor wish us to feel that this whole world wascreated for no other purpose than to buy and consume their slave-grown product? Have the commercial nations of the world nothing else to think of than to make their laws harmonize with the wishes of Brazilin planters? And must the world drink unlmited coffee so that the Brazilian planter may have unlimited eash to spend at the Bus de Boulogne and Jardin Mabille? Let the Jornal and the Centro undeceive tremselves. The necessities or profits of the Brazilian coffee planter will probably lave very little effect on consuming markets, or on the restrictions and burdens which they may see fit to impose upon themselves. They will probably upon themselves. continue to buy just what they want and in their own way-the Centro to the contrary notwithstanding. If now this organization, assisted by the *Jornal* and other members of the local press, will address itself to the correction of the abuses and costly methods in vogue here, some practical good may be expected to follow. Until this is done it is certainly questionable taste to make so great in outcry against the business methods and official restrictions found elsewhere. And still further, as the United States continues to consume more than one half of the total coffee production of Brazil and to admit it free or duty, and as long as the proceeds are spent in countries consum-

certainly seem better taste to keep these propagandas and investigating committees at home. There is so little reciprocity in the commercial relations of these two conntries at the present moment, and the advantages are so manifestly on the side of Brazil, that the least said in the way of complaint, the better.

AN INSPIRING SCENE.

Our special reporter was a witness of the great mbat of the 16th inst. from the heights of After a hurried climb up the winding Castle Hill. laderra, and an unfeeling attack upon his constitutional rights by a savage-looking policeman who drove him from a comfortable seat on an inoccupied wall, he finally found a favorable point on which to rest his weary feet and from whence I could witness all the brilliant evolutions which were in take place on the bay beneath.

As the programme of the day had been carefully

served up in the daily papers, he knew just what was going to happen. The gnus on Villegaignon was going to happen. The gnns on Villegaignor were to be silenced, one ironclad was to be sunk and a torpedo boat was to do a dashing service and then go down in a blaze of glory.

At a quarter past nine—the Emperor's yacht

having arrived on the scene—the ball was opened. All the ironclads were securely tied up to their bnoys so as to prevent their running bodily in upon the rocks of Villegaignon in their eagerness to close with the enemy—and there they remained all through the combat, which raged for fully The signal was then given that fifteen minutes. Villegaionon had been silenced.

second piece on the programme then claimcil the attention of the imperial yacht and Castle Hill-the attack on the anchored ironclads by a fleet of four plucky torpeds boats. This most admirably planned and carried out. After making their bows to the Emperor, these little marne heroes steamed valiantly over toward the frowning monsters and defiantly dared the Riachuelo to come out and fight them. Whether the latter started to accept, or whether the admiral signalled "time's up," could not be accurately determined; but just at this point the torpedo boats suddenly started across the bay and appeared from view. Whether they ran up hushes to hide, or whether the fishermen ba Whether they ran up into them for frightening the fish, is still unknown. In the rush of events we are glad to say that both the Almirante Barrow and the torpedo hoat forgot to sink as per programme, and will probably lave to stand a court martial for disobedience of orders.

Just here the Emperor showed signs of fatigue and the sanguinary exercises were interrupted in order to permit him to decide some technical point concerning the Riachuelo's armament. perial yacht went alongside the ironclad and His Majesty disappeared beneath its capacious awnings. A considerable time then elapsed, during which our reporter thought of lauch and easy chairs and the gentle warmth of the huge guns beneath His the gentie warmen of the lange guist beneath His Majesty's inquiring palm. Finally the investiga-tion came to an end and the yacht moved away to the landing, where the Emperor disembarked. As the promised evolutions had not yet occurred,

our reporter continued at his post passed, and then another, but the fleet moved only with the tide and the torpedo boats returned not. The sentinel on the ramparts of Villegaignon slept peacefully at his post, while the officer of the watch lazily rolled another cigarette before turning in the fatigues of the day. The ferry-hoats alter which had passed unscathed between the opposing fires, kept up their busy shuttle-like play ac water as though the smoke of battle had never swept across their weather beaten decks, below, at the water's edge, a lixo cart dumped itself upon the fragrant beach with all the time-killing languor of a never-ending peace. Another passed, and then the pangs of hunger prevailed. The great sham sea fight was at an end.

THE island of Cuba last year cost Spain over \$4,000,000 more than the revenue received from it

Ir has always been supposed that coffee could be grown in the open only between 150 north and south of the equator, but the startling intelligence comes from Assam that Mr. Anderson, a tea planter there, has 100 acres of flourishing coffee, with no sign of leaf-disease and a portion bearing at the rate of 1½ lbs. per tree. It seems that when Mr. T. C. Anderson of Dikoya was visiting his brother in Assam he took some coffee stumps from the Calcutta Botanic Gardens, and these having grown well in Assam a larger experiment was resolv ed upon and seed was obtained from Ceylon, with bove result. It will be remarkable if, while Ceylon planters are abandoning coffee for tea, Assam planters should be able to take up our former staple and make its culture pay. —Ceylon

PROVINCIAL NOTES

- —A local exposition will be opened at Sabará, Minas Geraes, on the 25th inst.
- -The September receipts of the Bahia post office amounted to 4, 784\$110.
- —During the fiscal year 1884-85, there were 135.254 kilos of Peruvian rubber, valued at 207 314\$290, dispatched at the Manáos custom house
- —The result of the recent provincial elections in São Paulo does not seem to be as favorable to the conservatives as was expected.
- —The new slaughter-house at Campinas, São Paulo, was formally inaugurated on the 18th inst. Let us hope that its career will be a cleaner one than that of the imperial capital.
- —The September export of coffee from Espirito-Santo amounted to 9,5% bags, valued at 169, 626\$000, and paying export duties to the amount of 11.873\$20.
- —A man at Sant'Anna de Macacú, province of Rio de Janeiro, recently killed a young woman, aged 22 years. He then cut her throat and disembowelled her, and finally fiel. Very naturally too.
- —The graduating class at the Bahia Medical School recently determined that the money which would have been spent in carriage hire to the mass, usual upon the contering of degrees, should be expended in freeing slaves.
- —On 2nd December next the new light on the Santa Maria fort, Bahia harbot, will be inaugurated. Position: 13° o' 26' S. Lat; Long 38° 32' West of Greenwich. The light is green seaward and red towards the harbor; visible five miles.
- —A telegram to the Jornal do Commercio, dated the 15th, says that the provincial chamber of Rio Grande do Sul shoold have commenced its session on that date, but that the president of the province and the conservative deputies had not appeared.
- —The city of Rio Claro has received the motor lor; running the electric light machinery which was ordered from the United States some time ago. It is expected that electric lighting will be imagurated there some time during the present month.
- —On the 12th inst. some 22 slaves, belonging to Fernando Monteiro Silva, presented themselves to the police authorities of Tanbaté, São Paulo, complaining of ernel treatment and asking for protection. The slaves were locked up and an investigation was ordered.
- —A telegram from Coritiba, Parana, dated the 18th, announces the organization of an immigration society there under the anypiecs of the president of the province, Dr. Taunay, who has long been interested in the subject and served as vice-president of the central society of this city. The directory is composed of three Brazilians, three Portuguese and three Germans, one French, one Pole, one Englishman and an Italian.
- —Dr. José Mariano Carneiro da Cunha, who made a strong stand for abolition in the late Chamber of Deputies, was most enthusiastically received ngon his arrival at Pernambuco. The coming elections promise to be serious both at the north and at the south. But government pressure, and the "personal necessities" of the voters, will probably decide the question at the end.
- —The São Paulo police, who are always out of sight and bearing when any house breaking is going on, recently got information that a lot ol some 20 runnway plantation slaves had come into town and were concealed in the house of Dr. Antonio Bento. This house was accordingly surrounded on the evening of the 13th, and the blockade was continued until the following day when a rigorous search was made. The result of all this leverish vigilance was that neither fugitive nor sign of one was found anywhere about the premises.
- —A sensible colonization project has recently been made public by a German planter of S. Joko da Bon-Nista, provonce of São Paulo, named Nicolâu Redher, who proposes to divide his plantation into lots of 10 alqueires (about 50 acres) which with a good house, two cones and two houses, he proposes to sell for 1,306\$, the colonist to pay lor the same with a hall of his crop each year. He mitends to put up a sequer mill near the centre of the estate, and the colonists will be required to grow segar came for it. The colonists will be German.
- —The city of Pará seems to have been somewhat unfortunate in its department of public works. According to the Pitario do Gran-Pará of the 3rd inst., the Nazareth church cost 400,000\$ and was under construction 33 years, and is one of the ugliest buildings in the city; the Paz theatre cost 1,000,000\$ and is a mass of technical defects; the provincial palace cost 800,000\$ and is better built than the others; and the city quays have already cost over 2,000,000\$ without being of the slightest advantage to the port. As to the custom house our colleague can not do the subject justice! He will try it some other day!

- -The September expenditures on the Paracustom house amounted to 19,357\$843.
- -The September income of the Ypanena iron foundry amounted to 4,130\$644.
- —The September receipts of the Espirite Santo provincial revenue office amounted to 14,5\$\$996. —The public gas illumination of Bahia last nonth
- cost a total of 15, 260\$600.

 —The Bahia Diario de Noticias of the 8t instead attention to the reappearance of yellov feve
- calls attention to the reappearance of yellov fever in that city, and asks that prompt action hetaker by the authorities to prevent its increase.

 —The September receipts of the Espirito-Sante
- —The September receipts of the EspiritoSanto custom house amounted to 18,935\$154, against 13. 873\$924 in the same month of last year and 9,679\$713 in 1883.
- —The vice president of Minas Geraes veted the provincial budget on the 13th inst. A new assion of the provincial assembly will probably be called at an early date.
- —The epidemic of small-pox in Bahia continues unabated. With the existence of beri-beri and the reappearance of yellow fever, the sanitary condition of that city can hardly be considered good.
- —Advices received here on the 19th ampunee the capture of the book-keeper of the Baganga, Pará, railway accused of forgery to the ettent of some 8.000\$. He was arrested at Manáos.
- —In S. Lourenço, a suburb of the capita of Rio de Janeiro, the hedges are so luxuriant that passengers in the trancars run the risk of losingan eye, or, worse still, receiving a disfiguring sor upon the cheek of beauty.
- —The town of Teffé on the upper Amazon has a municipal council that knows its own business. The municipal revenues are divided up among themselves and their friends, and no records whatever are kept. The receipt books, too, are pit out of the way.
- —The overbardened treasury of Minas Ceraes abeen ordered by the provincial assembly to pay 2,000\$ to Jusé Limo Fleming to enable him to continue his musical studies in Italy, and another 2,000\$ to Dr. Alfredo Moreira Pinto to assist him in the publication of a dictionary.
- —A Minas Geraes paper mentions the killing of a clown by a performing elephant at a circus and adds that during the confosion a lair trapezist fled, with her lover. This says, the paper, has occurred twice to the circus company. But which? Killing a clown, or stealing a performer?
- —'The September receipts of the Par custom house amounted to 704.262\$20, against 402.
 714\$150 in the same month of last yer, 878, 307\$583 in 1883, and 1,004.182\$236 in 1\$2. The provincial receipts (recebolaria) for the same month were 293.224\$953, against 163,704\$030 last year and 262.648618 in 1883.
- —A cabmen's strike occurred in Saq Paulo on the 16th because of a police order which forhade their standing near the railway station. The passengers by the Rio train in the evening, who missed the tram car, had to get mto town on feet, much to their inconvenience. The Diano Mercatili says that the police were wholly at fault in materials.
- —According to a local census the slav population of the municipality of Piracicala, São Paulo, on the 30th June last was 5.533, a decreas of only 74 from the number registered in 1871. 2. The number of deaths since the adoption of the Rio Branco law has been 982, and of emandinations 269, showing an actual increase of slaves by importation of 1,177.
- —The town of Taubaté, São Paulo, has be some time been the scene of a great demonstration of spiritualism. Communications from all the great personages who have ever lived, even from Jesus Christ, have been announced, anni many hive gone quite erazy through the unnatural excitement created. The author of all this, a Dr. Antonis Ramos Nogueira, has finally been compelled to have the place.
- —The Infrense, of Tieté, São Paulo, jays that the blossoms in the coffee orchards of that municipality were most abundant during the sat days of September and the early part of the current month. The planters all unite in saying fast they never saw as profuse a blossoming. Some-danters estimate the next crop for that municipality at over 3,000,000 kilogrammes, as against 450,000 kilogrammes for the crop naw marketing.
- —The Diarie, of Campinas, São Pauls, is informed that the inhabitants of Mocóca are inextreme terror because of the threats of a neighboring planter, João Baptista de Linia, who thriatens to visit them with his captingus. The whole country for leagues about is teriorized by this min. He is the same one who so hrutally whippefa lot of coloaists a short time since. A Belgan hachinist recently went to his plantation to seek employment, and for some inexplicable reason was whipped and nearly killed by Lima's captingus. Protestion has been asked from the provincia government by the people of Mocóca, but thus far without response.

- -There were 138 police arrests in Pará during
- —The total export of rubber from Manáos, the capital of the province of Amazonas, during the fiscal year 1884-85, was 1,146,353 kilos, valued at 2,192,961\$380, for foreign countries, and 2,916,999 kilos, valued at 5,500,577\$750, for domestic ports.
- —The Diario de Noticias of Bahia of the 15th inst. announces an aviso from the treasury to the effect that on and after the 17th the new additional 5 % tax will be collected on all general imposts, except those on exports. The notice seems to have been a very short one.
- —The recent explosion in a fireworks factory in the city of São Paulo, with serious results, has led to the discovery that the by-laws of that city absolutely forbid the establishment of such industries anywhere near other buildings or places of trunsit. All such laws, however, are evidently para ingles wh.
- —Complaints are made in Amazonas that slavehelders are continually bringing their slaves into that province in open violation of the provincial law. After freeing their own slaves at so great a sarrifice, the people of that province think that their wishes ought to be respected by the slaveholders of other provinces.
- —A telegram of the 22nd from Sān Paulo anmanness the assassination at Mocóca of João Baptis a de Lima and his mistress hy an Indian whom Lina laid caused to be whipped the evening hefore. Lima is the planter who has recently won naturiety for whipping colonists on his plantation, and whose good character has since been rouched for hy all the local authorities.

RAILROAD NOTES

- The September receipts of the Para trammays amounted to 23,407\$600.
- —The traffic receipts in August of the Great Western railway were 22,472\$040 and expenses 31,200\$630.
- —Eighty kilometres on the Porto Alegre and Cacequy railway were opened to traffic on the 14th. The line has now under traffic 262 kilometres.
- The fiscal engineer's report, dated 9th September, gives the traffic receipts of the Recife and S. Francisco railway in July at 38,920\$188 and expenses 44,506\$703.
- —The August traftic receipts of the Carangola railway were 69,174\$250 and expenses 32,581\$307. Passengers contributed 10,934\$780 and goods 56,843\$400.
- The traffic receipts of the Cantagallo railway in September were 156,539\$736 and expenses 103,132\$73. For the same month last year receipts were 151,252\$711 and expenses 103,509\$134.
- -The August receipts of the Paulista railway were 215,024\$650, and the expenditures 87,360\$-270, leaving a surplus of 127,664\$380. The total
- net revenue since July 1st amounts to 229, 176\$700.

 —The July traffic receipts of the Campos and Carangola railway are officially stated to have been 46,346\$820 and expenses 33,599\$660. Passengers contributed 9,367\$220 and merchandise 35,350\$800 to receipts.
- —The fiscal engineer of the Bahia Central railway reports traffic receipts at 34,574\\$390, of which passengers contributed 6,5715900 and merchandise 23,2515760, Expenses were 37,162\\$010 and deficit 2,58\\$2000
- —The fiscal engineers' reports give the August triffic receipts of the Recife and S. Francisco and Ni tal and Nova Cruz railways at 35, 139\\$10 and 2,66\\$780 respectively. Expeases were 40,119\\$22 and 17,715\\$703 respectively.
- —On the 12th inst, the final surveys of the Maca it extension of the Cantagallo railway from Rio Bentto were delivered to the director of public wrks of the province of Rio de Janeiro. The to al length is about 113 kilometres.
- —The fiscal engineer's Angust report on the triffic receipts and expenses of the D. Thereza Cl ristma railway gives the former at 4.017\$820 [of which passengers furnished 1.435\$930 and goods 1,665\$40) and expenses 16,909\$816.
- —The Monitor Uberabente of Uheraba, Minas Graes, states that a shipment of merchandise, mighing 1,830 kilogrammes was recently received in that city from S. Paulo, the costs of transportation on which amounted to a total of 378\$010, or at the rate of a trifle over 201 reis (say 10 cents) a ki ogramme.
- The gross receipts of the Bragantina railway, Sto Paulo, during the half year ending 30th June lat amounted to 41,937-830, and the expenditures to 50,311\$037. leaving a deficit of 8,383\$307. The deficit for the last six months of 1884 was 35,183\$-753, making a total of 43,567\$100 for the year. The number of passengers carried during the six months ending 30th June was 6,753, and the Ireight traffic amounted to 2,967\$\text{M} tons.

- —The August traffic receipts of the Rio Grande and Bagé railway are reported by the fiscal engineer at 37,644\$670 and expenses 41,993\$770.
- "—The same party, Sr. Manoel Games de Oliveira, who made a former proposal for the purchase of the Cantagallo railway and hranches, worked by the province of Rio de Janetro, has made a new prapasal to acquire the line for 9,000,000\$. The road has greatly improved under wise reforms, and the excess of receipts over expenses for the first nine months of 1885 is stated to be 405,300\$675; an increase of 243,000\$ on the balance for the same period last year. Of this sum nearly 165,000\$ represents the reduction in the the state.
- —The minister of agriculture invited the directory of the Leopoldina railway to a conference with that of the Campos and Carangola, which was held on the 20th. At this conference an agreement was come to by which the Carangola line will not be extended beyond S. Antonio de Carangola and the Leopoldina company agrees to repay the Carangola for expenses incurred with surveys, and works between S. Antonio and Fombos de Carangola, and to neither open stations, nor receive passengers nor goods, upon that section of its line which was in dispute. In view of this arrangement the minister authorized each company to proceed with its works.
- —By an officio of the 19th inst, the minister of agriculture appointed Engineers Soares, Rademaker and Cochrane on a commission to investigate the charges brought against Dr. Julio Pinkas, chief of the last Madeira and Mamoré survey, and also upon the divergences between the reports of that engineer and Dr. Carlos Morsing. One of Pinkas' assistants states that nearly 40 kilometres of the line were never surveyed, and that the telegram from the chief to the effect that the last stake was driven at Gagiaf-mirim on the 7th September, 1884, was absolutely false, because not one of the corps ever reached that point. It would seem that some two or three hundred contos were spent by this Pinkas survey to establish a difference of 500 metres in the length and a fraction of a cablic metre per running metre of earthworks from the preceding Morsing survey. All these matters will constitute subjects of inquiry for the investigating committee.

LOCAL NOTES

- —After all the naval sham fights which have recently occurred, it will be extremely hazardous for any enemy to enter our hay and anchor off the Ilha das Cohras.
- —On the 14th the minister of war refused to allow to the Associação Commercial the investment of the funds belonging to the Asylo das Invalidas for the completion of the Exchange nownearly finished in the Roa Diretta.
- —On the 13th the Emperor paid a visit to the Indians recently sent down here from Matto Grosso, but although II. M. spoke Guarany to "IA," the latter does not seem to have understood it. A question of accent perhaps.
- The fests of Our Lady of the Penha was a great success, and no disturbances were reported. Whether there is any particular annusement in stringing socast and pate doce around one's neck and hat, the pilgrims are best able to declare,
- —An unfortunate slave was recently caught by the police and had his head shared at the gool. Ile seems to have been guilty of no crime, but such it is said are the orders of the chief of police; every slave most have his head shaved,
- —One of Sr. Simmhú's desirable immigrants, a nature of the Flowery Kingdom, stabbed and seriously nounded another desirable immigrant, also a native of the etc., on the morning of the 19th, hecause of a question of 300 reis, say 6d, over a friendly gambling game.
- —Two candidates for diplomatic positions—Srs, Luiz de Castro Junior and Luiz Gomes Pereira, were examined and passed on the 21st. The former is said to have received an appointment as an attaché on the Lundon legation, and may therefore be expected to soon withraw from his position as diamatic and mosical critic on the Jornal do Commercio.
- —The visits of some of the ministers to certain establishments under their charge are certainly amusing. That the minister of finance should examine into the coinage of stamps, and that Admiral Chaves should assist at putting the Almirante Burroso on a rock, may be considered within their limits; but when the minister of empire (a naval officer, we believe) goes in for examining the medical school, and took five hours for it, one cannot but smile. The best part of it was that Bajāo de Manoné "Showed himself highly satisfied with the state of advancement in which he found the faculty, which to day is an honor to the country."

-The Principe do Grão-Pará completed his tenth year on the 15th inst. May he live to en more anniversaries of the same character. May he live to enjoy many

The society for the protection of animals held a meeting on the 18th. Nothing to prevent tying calves to their mothers' tails seems to have been

The steam yacht Marrhesa arrived here on the 16th to meet the Earl of Dudley, her owner. His Lordship has been roughing it in the Rio Doce region for some lime no a shouting expedition on the bed hed to be the control of the contro and has had, we hear, fair sport in the tapir and tiger cat line.

-The following inventory shows that Rio ieves are not over particular in what they annex; thieves are not over particular thieves are not over putternar in what they annex, a goal, lead pipes, a scale and weights, an axe, a hearmer and a saw, a turkey and simily lowls, were all stolen by a professional on the 18th, as be himself confessed to the police.

-On the 20th, the Emperor risited the —On the 20th, the Emperor risited the str. Kaiksura, of the New Zealand Shipping Ch's line, and examined throughly the arrangements for preserving meat, etc., on board. The captain had prepared a huscheon composed of New Zealand delicacies, but H. M., says the local press, would-only taste a bit of cold mattern.

The many Rio friends of Mr. Frank W. Jones formerly superintendent of the relephone company here, will be interested to hear of his marriage (by Miss Jeannie Humphrey, of Buffalo, New York.) which took place in that city on the 24th ult. The congratulations and good wishes of THE NEWS, and a host of others, are combally offered the happy couple.

-Although a liberal, Dr. Carijó has been retained in his position as first delegado of police, which reflects great credit upon the government. This official has been the most active police officer that Rio has known for a long time, and he has been instrumental in capturing so many criminals that his name is fast frecoming a terror to that large and increasing fraternity.

-There appears to be something peculiar in the appointment of the present chief of police, judging m the press comments. He was a member of the Para court of appeals, but obtained leave of absence just before the last change of ministry on account of impaired health. He arrived here just in time to receive the appointment of chief of police, and was accordingly transferred to the Ric

-The new minister of empire eridently believes that he can abolish the corticos of this city by a stroke of his pen. He has perhaps forgotten that the same means have been tried by more that one of his predecessors, and with the unvarying result that the minister has had to give up the contest. An examination of the list of cortico numers will probably give the minister some new light on the subject.

—It is but a very few months since Roo was shaken to its very foundations by the indignant protests of Brazilians against the reflections cast upon their honor and honesty by the statements of Sr. Bustamante regarding the use of money to secure a gas contract. Now we have the exposure of a slaughter-house ring in the municipal council who are receiving over 4,000\$ a week from the men to whom they have given monopolies !

-The Most Illustrious Municipal Chamber is in trouble all around. The contract for lenning the market, the jub of the tents, and the precious usiness at the abattoir are all cheerful examples of the patriotism of the city fathers. The first was quite sufficient to attract the attention of the goverment; the second will produce some curious revelations, and the third seems so outrageous that it is a wonder that the victimized people of this city can keep from mobbing them.

-The first steamer of the Adria Hungarian Sea Navigation Co., the Jokai, arrived at this port on the t6th. The service thus inaugurated will be between Finne and this port and Santos, with calls at Trieste and the usual northern ports of Brazil. Freight and passengers will be received for all the principal ports of the eastern Mediter received nanean. The company enjoys a considerable subsidy from the Hungarian government. Messis. Edward Johnston & Co. are the agents at this port

—The witty writer of the fauillelons of the Jornal ileduces from Erasmus that the late naval sham fight should be considered a success. The only casualty was that of a hurse-marine-or rather one the daily was that of a hirse-manne-or much one of the imperial buly-guard—having a fall from his horse upon leaving the Navy Yard. Not content with airing his knowledge of Erasmus, the writer draws a parallel between the 12 wheatgrinders of Ulysses and the patent educational machine of Barão de Macahulus, rather to the detriment of the latter, and finally refers to the fable of the monkey and the magic lantern. All to law. This last named official, Dr. Julio Ottoni, in all, the sketch is almost as amosing as it is learned, but it requires too much pulling down of been juit into the hands of his colleague Dr. Sambelle, and the papers have books of reference.

-Michael Angelo-we mean Rodolpho Berna-delli-has been made an official of the Order of the Rose.

-We have the authority of Sr. Moura, one of the city fathers, for stating that Italy is the country that best looks after education; vide Fornal 20th

-The minister of marine has authorized the construction of the new mutailleuse according to the designs of Lt. Severiano Antonio de Castill of the imperial navy.

—While awaiting the landing of the naval contingents during the late naval combat, the spectators breakfasted. And quite right too! Who can fight on an coupty stomach?

-We have received a new Italian hum publication entitled II Diavolo Zoppo, which it is proposed to issue monthly. Our new colleague has every good wish for his soccess.

-St. Swithin has fately been kind to us and complaints of scarcity of water are less frequent. But could not the saint let us have enough to moisten the throat of at least one of the city's handsome fountains?

-On the 17th the Equitable Lile Insurance Company was authorized to transact business in Brazil, but the fine of 5,000\$ imposed for taking risks migr to this authorization was ordered to be deposited as a part of the revenue of the empire.

-The capital to be employed in central sugar factories has been, by recent decrees declaring certain privileges lapsed, reduced to 22,380,000\$, of which 2,400,000\$ has a guaranteed interes 7 per cent, and 10.080,000\$ a gnarantee of 6 per

-The minister of finance thinks there is not enough nickel and too many 500 reis notes in circulation. The profit on the former can hardly he so great as on the latter, for they may not be sicclared subject to 10 per cent. discount at old times

-On the 17th Sr. Guilherme Wagner was granted a patent for extracting honey from the ounds, without either destroying it or killing the larve. Whether the apparatus can be as successfully applied to a bumble-bee's nest, is not clearly stated in the specifications.

-On the 13th a child's cuffin was found in the Rua Pedreira da Candelaria, and all the efforts of the police were insufficient to discover for whom it was intended. As cuffin making is a monoply in Kio, an application to the monopolist should have explained the matter.

-The 77th fortnightly concert at the Beethover Club took place on the evening of the 16th inst The attendance was large and the programme good. Of particular excellence was the remlering of Sarasate's Danse Espagnole, violin solo, by Otto Beck, and Liszt's Khapsodie, piano, by Arthu Napoleão.

-If, as the Formal says, it costs 3 cents per 16. to send coffee from New York to New Orleans, and, as it will be conceded, the difference in steamer freight hence is only about 10 to 15 cents per big, why ile not the Centro da Lacoura e Commercio send a cargo or two to New Orleans and make a very handsome profit? The Jornal

-()n the 12th the minister of agriculture declared that, pending the new enrollment of slaves, the valuation of such as are to be freed under the law of 1871 must be determined by the regulamento of November 13th, 1872. This is rough on agriculture, for the Saraiva-Cotegipe combination would tranquillize agriculture to the extent of some humilieds of militeis per head over the Rin Brance

-11 only cost 606\$ to mease and mount a marble group representing Our Lord and the adulteress, and to familia acopy of the Venos de Methei with a pedestal. These works are the production of Sr. Bernandelli, who, from what the hocal press says, is a worthy competitor of Michel Angelo. The worst of it is that the Brazilian translation of Cignus is only too frequently the English equivalent of Anser.

-Our colleague, the Diario de Noticias, think the economical conquest of Uruguay by the United reported that the establishment of steam nas rejuited that the estationarisment as a second avigation is alone necessary, might cause the appearance of another dangerous neighbor on our southern fronten. As to the possession of Uruguay, Brazil may be transpolitized; we should whether the Americans would have her as a gift.

-On the 17th the minister of empire suspended the members of the Minicipal Chamber charged with bribery. They are Messes. Silva Pinto, Cha-vantes, Henrique de Carralho and Alves Moreira. The nunister has further instructed the first prose cuting altorney to proceed against them according to law. This last named official, Dr. Julio Ottoni,

-"he new gunboat Marajó will be launched at the rarine arsenal at half past two this afternoon

-Ve see by the Diario do Gram Pará of the "The democratic candidate for the 30th alt. That, presilency of the United States is Sir Blescher, a hanler in Albany and intimate friend of President Clevlami."

-Ve are requested to note the a Kaibura from New Zealand, of Mr. Edward S. Dodgson, a nephew of the late Thomas Dodgson, C. E who was once connected with the Maná railly and well known to the older residents of this Mr. Dodgson is proposing to remain in Rio for stime and will engage in teaching providing pupil can be obtained.

—the reason why the Almirante Barroso was run uson the rocks in her recent trial of speed over a measured mile in this barbor, has at last been explained. The commission of inquiry has discovered that the huoys had been moved by an assistant of the director of the naval work-shops who lift the vessel's engines and who nished to shirten the course so as to shor an extranolinary speed. It seems that there had been some controverny over these engines, and as they are the first of the kind ever built here, the maker desired to have them make a specially good record.

-According to the encumspect Formal do Con mercio the detective police force of our city is in a lamentable combition. Our colleague gives three names of eletectives who show the following qualfications for their being able to fulfill the adage, "set a thief to catch a thief." The first has served out a sentence for burglary; the second is charged with being the leader of a band of ruffians, who wantorly stabled a youth a few days ago; and the third is a capoeira, who is charged with being implicated in a murder, the investigation into which seems to have been smothered. We transimplicated in a mariler, the investigation into which seems to have been smolhered. We translate lierally from the Jornal, and it the government etains the chief of police in office, after this expost, then the sooner peaceable men arm themselves the better.

-Cn the morning of the 18th inst.an ex-conducto of the Botanical Garden tramway company, named Guilherme Corrêa de Menezes, attempted to assas smate the cash neceiver, Mr. Albert Waltz, at his own door. The crime was committed a fen minutes after 2 a.m. as the latter had just entered minutes airc 2 o.m. as the latter had just entered his gate, and was unquestionably for the purpose of securing the money which Waltz carried with him. The latter is a man nearly 66 years of age, while Menezza is a young man of 22. Fortunately the colored to the security of the securit the cries of the old man were heard by his daugh ter and lelp arrived just in time to save him. He was lailly cut about the head and body, and He was bully cut about the head and body, and was coverd with blood. There was not a policeman in the neighborhood, nor was one found until nearly line, when the wounded man was taken to the polic station for an examination where he was kept until after 7 o'clock. Not a physician in the vicinity could be induced to visit thin, as none of them cand to make visits at that time of the night. A nore shameful proceeding than this it has never leen our lot to recont.

BIRTH.

On Saturday, the 19th September, at 38, Limben-fardens, Baysmater, England, the wife of Ernest Frederic Iorant, of a son.

From the Elenos Aires Standard, September 2 ABOLITION OF THE LOTTERIES.

From the Benos Aires Standard, September 27th.

ABOLTTION OF THE LOTTERIES.

The war of public censure that abolished the lottenes in 48 bars is she must creditable expuestion of omino we have witnessed in this country for very many years, and the extraordinary, accidental may in which it mas done suggests the great trun of Shakesperse's immortal lines:

Thee's a divinity that shapes our embs, Rugsh hew them horse we will.

Last week, no man in Baenos Ayres ever ifreamt that in adShours the whole fabric of lottenes would be swept from this city. No project for that purposes the proposed in the reform, no meeting had been brought into Congress, no newspaper had proposed the reform, no meeting had been been been signed, in application to the Lord Mayor, or the President, or the Almisters; yet, swifts hightning, the measure passed through the house and the voice of public opinion was so unshatic, that before opposition could hensel the law was passed. The debate in the Daputies on this most important measure was purel accidental; it came up with the discussion of the new text have for the ensuing year—parentee for lutteries. At any other time the nuisance of these foots, and the seconds of the house, and a finition Royal for the whole loose, and a finition Royal for the whole loose, and a finition Royal for the whole loose, and a finition Royal for the second of the passing of this measure in the Senate was measured and what began with an idea to increase the tax, emided in ten minutes in a total and absolute profiled in the purpose of the law of the property and the progress, had not only a supprise; it was thone, and so quickly done, that the influences of manifolds. The property is the propose to bill. There was a "quisique faint of the property of our Congress passed through with equal rapidly. But one in the Senate had the furched to oppose the bill. There was a "quisique land deu" feeling not only in the busic, that the influences of manifolds, which the legislators must properly interpreted, and we call att

RIO CRICKET CLUB.

The third match between H. M. S. Ruby and the R. C. C. tnok place on the R. C. C. grounds on the 10th inst., and resulted, after an energetic struggle, in favor of H. M. S. Ruby which won the game by 10 runs. Scores were as follows:

RIO CRICKET CLUB. and Innings

3	Oliver, c. Fraser, b. do 1 c. do b. Lt. Bassett.	8
4	Youle, c. Glover, b.	8
5	De Crespigny in run out	-
5	ple	2
6	Cox, h. I.i. Bassett. 7 b. Le Brun	0
7 8	Close, b. De Crespigny I c. Prowse, b. Chapple	10
	Keny, do 2 c. and b. Gnyatt	0
9	Tross, b. Lt. Bassett. o c. De Crespigny, b. Guyatt	0
10	James, l. b. w., b	0
	I.1 Basselt I run out	
11	Cresnigny 9 not out	1
	Extras 4 Extras	5
	-	
	Total 46 Total	41
	H M S. Ruby	
	H. M. S. Ruby.	
ı	Guyatt, h. Youle	2
	Guyatt, h. Youle	2 12
2	Guyatt, h. YouleLt. Ethelston do	12
2	Guyatt, h. Youle	
2	Guyatt, h. Youle	12 5 2
2	Guyatt, h. Youle. Lt. Ethelston do. Fraser, run out. Lt. Bassett, do. De Crespiens, b. Tross.	12 5 2
2	Guyati, h. Youle. Lt. Ethelstom do. Fraser, run out. Lt. Bassett, do. De Crespigny, b. Tross. Rev. Mr. Pitman, b. James.	12 5 2 11 12
2	Guyatt, h. Youle. Lt. Ethelstim do. Fraser, rin out. Lt. Bassett, do. be Crespigny, b. Tross. Rev. Mr. Pitman, b. James. Chapule, b. Tross.	12 5 2 11 12 0
	Guyatt, h. Youle. Lt. Ethelstom do. Fraser, run out. Lt. Bassett, do. De Crespigny, h. Tross Rev. Mr. Priman, b. James. Chapple, h. Tross Capl. Hotham, run out.	12 5 2 11 12 0
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	Guyatt, h. Youle. Lt. Ethelstom do. Fraser, run out. Lt. Bassett, do. be Crespingny, b. Tross. Rev. Mr. Pitman, b. James. Chapple, b. Tross. Capl. Hotham, run out. Prouse, not out.	12 5 2 11 12 0 0
2	Guyatt, h. Youle. Lt. Ethelstom do. Fraser, run out. Lt. Bassett, do. be Crespingny, b. Tross. Rev. Mr. Pitman, b. James. Chapple, b. Tross. Capl. Hotham, run out. Prouse, not out.	12 5 2 11 12 0 0 3
3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Guyatt, h. Youle. Lt. Ethelstom do. Francer, run out. Lt. Bassett, do. De Crespigny, b. Tross. Rev. Mr. Priman, b. James. Chapple, h. Tross. Capl. Hotham, run out. Promse, not out. Le Bron, c. Cox, b. James.	12 5 2 11 12 0 0 3
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Guyatt, h. Youle. Lt. Ethelstom do. Fraser, run out. Lt. Bassett, do. be Crespingny, b. Tross. Rev. Mr. Pitman, b. James. Chapple, b. Tross. Capl. Hotham, run out. Prouse, not out.	12 5 2 11 12 0 0

.

Total.... 56

Analys	is of i	he bow	ling.		
	R. C	. C.			
1	st. Ir	nings.			
	balis,	rmis.	maidrns.	wkts.	$\tau v.b.$
De Crespigny Lt. Basset	75 70	17 25	5 5	4 6	. 2
	end I	mings.			
	balls.	rııns.	moidens.	wkts.	20.5.
Chapple	45	17		4	
Le Brun	20	9			
Lt. Bassett	25	5	3	1	
De Crespigny	30	. 5	2		2
Guyatt	15		3	2	

H.	М.	S. Ri	ıby.		
	1st Int	ings.			
	balls.	runs.	maidens,	wkts.	w.b.
James'	бп	22	4	3	
Youle	45	17		2	
Tross		9	I	2	
Peake	10	2		• •	1

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, October 23rd, 1885

EXCHANGE.

Ocheber 14—There was no change in rates, viz: 1834 on Lundon, 525—527 on Patis and 649—654 on Hamburg at 90 dfs and 2580 on New York at sight. The English banks were drawers on head offices only. A fair business was reported at 1834 for bank and 1832—18 416 for commercial sterling, and at 549—55 for bank and 500—521 for cummercial frances. Soweeigns sold at 138160, closing with commercial francs. Sovereigns sold buyers at 13\$150, sellers at 13\$170.

onjers at 13750, seiters at 13710, belober 15 - Market quiet at unchanged posted rates, the English banks drawing on head offices. Commercial sterling was quoted at 18316-184, and bank francs were done at \$25. Sovereigns sold at 13\$190, closing with buyers at 13\$190, sellers at 13\$210.

13\$790, sellers at 13\$210.

Culbor 16. —The market opened weak and is the afternoon rates were reduced to 18 on London, 538—530 on Paris and 653—654 on Hamburg at 50-481; on New York 2\$20 at sight. There is not much doing and connectial sterling is quoted at about 18 316. In franc's something was done at 535—537 for bank and 522 commercial. Severeigns closed with buyers at 13\$200, sellers at 13\$230.

closed with buyers at 13\$500, sellers at 13\$530.

October 17 — Posted rates are unchanged and the market quiet. On head offices bills were quoted at 18 116 and commercial sterling at 18\$4-18 116. Sovereigns sold at 13\$420, closing with buyers at 13\$420, sellers at 13\$450. October 19 — Market rather flatter, but posted rates unchanged, viz: 18—18 116 on J. London, x5C=530 on New York at sight. Some small amounts of commercial sterling were quitted at 18\$4-18316 and bank on Paris at 365. Sovercians sold at 13\$500, closing with buyers at 13\$500, sellers at 13\$500, sellers

Octuber 20 -There was no change in the market, which was quiet. Bills are scarce, Bank storm, a small way at 18-18 1116, latter on head offices, sterling was done in rcial at 181/4-18 3116 Sovereigns sold at 13\$260, clo ing with buyers at 13\$240, sellers at 13\$280.

ing with buyers at 13\$240, sellers at 13\$200.

Special 23-MARKet was firmer and the native banks advanced their rates to 18 116 on Lendon, at which the English hanks were drawers no head offices. Very little islong and commercial sterling is quoted at the extremes of 1854—1815. Sourreigns sold at 13\$240—250, closing with Junyers at 13\$240, no sellers.

October 22,-The market opened at yesterday's rates but in
the afternoon became flat and posted rates were reduced to
the international state of the
18 on London, 528530 on Paris and 654656 on Ham-
10 11 20 11 11
burg at 90 dis; 2\$8102\$820 on New York at sight.
bing in your and and and although
Commercial sterling was reported at 181/2-181/4, and trancs
2 -1 - 17 - 4-4-
521522, with little doing. Sovereigns sold at 13\$260,
the second second
closing with buyers at 13\$270, sellers at 13\$290.

October 23.—The market has opened very flat, Bank on London 17% on bankers and 17 15116 on head offices, bank francs 530—532. The market has been cleared of bills and we hear commercial sterling may be quoted at 17 15116.

. —The very considerable demand shown for the gold 5 per cent. hypothecary notes of the Banco de Gredito Real do Brazil is reported to be for Portuguese account.

per cent. Appointed by the Protriguese account.

—The Sta. Isabel do Rio Preto railway loan issued at 95 per cent. (f) amounts to fragooo in debentures of f.50. Interest 6 per cent in gold and sinking fund 1 per cent. The financial agent for paying coupons is the English Bank of Rio de Janeiro, Limited, here and in London.

—At the general meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of Parail held on the 19th. Dr. Silva Costa presented a list of twelve questions relative to the operations of the bank with the house of Bittencourt in Santos, the position of the S. Paulo branch, the transactions with the coffee syndicate, the persons who appeared in this, etc. The president replied, and apparently, to the satisfaction of the majority of the share, holders which passed the auditor's report. Dr. Silva Costa declared, however, that he had refinined from voting as his questions had not been categorically replied to.

BORTNICHTLY BULLETIN OF THE BOARD OF BROKERS.

> 16TH-30TH SEPTEMBER Exchange passed,

\$568,655 at 18½—18½ d.

Francs 2,316,461 ... 516—528 reis
R. Marks 158,127 ... 636—651 reis. Coffee sold.

203,352 bags weighing 12,201,120 kilogrammes

DAILY COFFEE REPORTS.

Rio Associação Commercial daily cablegram to New York regarding position and quotations of the Coffee market.

Stock this morning, bags	Oct 14 306,000	Oct. 15	Oct. 16	Oct. 17	Oct. 19 206,000	Oct. 20 220,000	Oct. 21	0 2
Stock this morning, bags	306,000	307,000	317,000	221,000	200,000	220,000		230,000
Receipts yesterday, bags	17,000	12,000	15,000	13,000	23,000	16,000		19,000
Sales for United States, bags	13,000	5,000	4,000	81,000				3,000
Sales for Europe, bags	i	1	1	1	I	1		1
State of the market	firm	firm	firm	firm	firm	firm		firm
Exchange on London, payate	n 2881	181/	181/4	1834	181/8	181/		181/8
Prices: Regular 1st, per 10 kilos expenses	4.450	4.450	4.550	4.550	4.550	4.550		4.550
and freight by steamer	9 3µ6 c	9 3116	93%	93%	9 5116	9 5116		9 5[x6
do Good and, per 10 kilos expenses	3,600	3,600	3,650	3,650	3,650	3.650		5,650
	and freight by steamer	2 11/16	7%	7%	73%	7%7		7%7

WEEKLY SUMMARY.

October 17th

Dates for Cliffed Curies dorling the week	130,000 0483
Sales for Europe do, do	72,000 11
Sailing clearances for United States	10,000 11
Steamer clearances do (2)	41,000 11
Clearances for Europe and Elsewhere	38,000 ,,
Freights by steamer	30 c & 500
do sail	12,6 & 5%
Steamers loading for United States	5
-	
Stock at Santos this morning	160,000 bags
Receipts during week to (16th Oct.)	38,000 ,1
Sales for United States during week	6,000 11
do Europe do	38,000 ,,
Shipments for United States do	16,000 ,,
do Europe do	18,000 11
Steamers loading for United States	-

	THE	R	Ι (C
	BALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.	1		Ī
	October 14.	1		ı.
20		,080	တ၀	ľ
1, 16	do	1088	000	ı
1,000	Sovereigns	13 250	000	
4 t 25	Banco Rural	230	000	
20	Banco Industrial	205		
147	deb. Leopoldina R. R. 200\$	174	96	ı
48	Villa Isabel tramnay x il		000	l
99	deb. Ferry Co		96	
25		1	7,0	
	October 15.		•	l
9		,081	000	
3,000\$	Sovereigns	13	190	l
10	Banco Industrial	204	000	l
115	deb. Leopoldina R. R. 200\$	17	96	ı
12		62	96	ı
49		29	000	ı
917	hyp notes Banco C. Real do Brazil	9	000	ı
	October 16.	1		1
		1,08	000	1
2	do	1.oB	000	1
100	do	1090	000	1
3,000		24	96	1
31		206	000	1
50		131		ı
250		1Bq	000	ı
30			500	ı
30	Jardim Botanico tramway			ļ
15		143	000	l
233	gold 5% 2 series	90	000	1
	October 17			ł
2,854		13	240 000	Į
10	Banco Commercial	214	000	1
100		eat fin	000	ı
100		62 5	c _o	l
10	Leopoldina R R	137	000	ı
15		180	000	ı
50			000	ı
162				l
	[gold 500] 2 series	90	000	ı
	October 19-			ı
20			8 000	ı
1,000			250	ı
20	Banco Brazil	252	000	ı
20		288		ł
88		300		ı
38	B Jardim Botanico do	145		I
100	Biazileira de Navegação	994	000	1
30	hyp, notes Banco C. Real do Brazil (gold 5%) 2 series		000	١
U	Outober 20,			1
	8 Sex per cent. apolices	089	000	I
1,000		1090	9 06	1
1,000		13	260	ı
	g Banco Brazil	250,	000	l
2	o do	255	000	1
6:	o "Leopolilina R R £50	515	000	1
6	o Nacional de Naregação e spiles	145 243	000	J
13	o hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil (6"/")	7	1 00	j
2	October 21. Six ner cent, apolices	1088	000	1
)	o do ,	1089	000	
	o Sorereigus			1
22	do	13	250 250	ı
	of the P. Tambel de Die Danie D.D. Con-	173	000	ч
	6 Leopoldina R.R. 200\$	174	000	1
6	6 Integridade Ilisce Co	72	900	ч
2,62	o deb Cantareira, S. Paulo £50			ı
3	[gold 5"/11] 2 series	90	000	ı
15		7	1 00	
	October 22. 1 Six per cent apolices	11.8	000	ı
1 1	. on her com abouteginssississississississississississississ			d

| 2003 | do | 109 % | 157 cost | 2003 | do | 109 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 119 % | 1 MARKET REPORT.

11 Six per cent apolices......

Rio de Janeiro, 23rd October,

Exports.

Exports.

Coffee.—The sales given in since our last report are important amounting to nearly stocoo bags, of with over 100,000 bags were reported on the 16th. This his how was done previously: the market became quiet and wherehal fatter, but the result of the Duch auction seems to have stiffened dealers and the market is now reported firm, and quest. On the 19th prices were advanced about 100 rets ppt auroba, since when there has been no change. Receipt show a sharp increase, but stock is some 5,000 bags lest than at date of our last. The weather has been rainy, but consists no interruption in railway traffic. As to the growns, crop, 50 far as our nailwe colleagues publish notices, these are tavorable.

Sales since our last report have been:

113,707 bags for United States
60,631 " Europe
500 " Cape of Good Hope
3,729 " Elsewhere 179,967 bags.

Γ	Н	E	R	ΙO) N	Е	W	S	,

,	he Ui	cle.u uitent	ance Shi	es ha	ive l	icen							bags
Oc:	. 1	5 1 16 16 20	New Balti	test Yor do do imore do	k A Bi Bi An	mer str g st ner l	bk Asi Te k A	Sha bro niev stele	oke s	uf .			9,864 21,659 21,681 7,000
Oct	: - 1	21 Kur (4]	ope Porti	lgal verp lon oa It nein stant les re I don nen rerp stean	Pos	mer t b	bg Z	t ace	ins.				• 4:397 • 255
		16	Lone	lon ba It	al'st	do Do	vie Intte	o B	rnss	0			4,400 4,600 6,600
			Salu Con Nap	ncia stant les	inop	le	d d	0			• • • • •		400 400
		17 17 19	Hav Lon Han Beer	re I don alun;	Brst G	r Ka er st	nka nka r Ki	109. 1911. 1911.	····	 E)	 1650.	h c/n	. 12,838 . 586 . 7,966
		19	Ant Bore Trie	rerp Jenn:	x Fr Anst	str r str	Over	110911 1111 .	 	do			3,847 2,011 11,575
Oct	t.	R lse 16	rohe Rive	re / r Pl	ate l	Br st	: .1/ .1/:	ozar onde	t				1,280
per Th	ξec di c di	cipts ay, a	for again	the ist r	past 3 ₁ 379	nin ba	e da gs fo	r th	arc e pro	avei ecedi	nged ng	l 14, elev	1,280 10 207 bags en day
				ngni		1	13:50	1 ba	198	188 188			
				11 11			15,00 14,85 15,75 16,25	8 ,	0 9 0 P	18	51		
				tatio		iis n	iorni <i>fe</i>	ng 1 / 10	rere ### 5\$9:	5.	6	per.	arroba 8 §700
Sn Go Re	orl i	ior. first. ar fii	st				4 77 4 43	noni	4 97 4 50	0	7 6	110 000 500	minal 7 300
Or Go Or	dina od s dina	ary f secon ary	irst. id seco	nd			4 02 3 5 4 3 13	o — o —	4 79 3 75 3 41	0	5 4	900 200 600	- 7 300 - 6 700 - 6 300 - 5 500 - 5 100 - 3 800
Es	pita colh stoc	mia. na k n	ns (3 20 2 38 es	o — o — tima	3 17 2 39 tcd	o to 1	4 3 1C 2	700 500 53,0	minal 7 300 6 7 7 300 6 7 5 500 6 7 5 100 6 7 3 800 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6
													lugs 2.000
		de		Am Br s Blg Am Sure Am Br s	str	Kela Rosi Stru	to					15	0,000 5,000 0,000
	В	di di diin di	1 101 C	Ame Ame Ame	er by ed bl r bk er be	Air Ni	terh n Z	jelin ighi	 	es.		10	0,000 8,000 7,000 8,000
	NG	ew ())ile:	Br	ti ii Br	Glen str.	dem Lisco	n				20	5,000
	l. H	ondo amb	m an urg	d A Ger	str	an P Jian Birtin	r str itern ipoli	No stro	147 .			11	0,000 1,000 1,000
	11 M	do Icdii	Fr ermi	str / ean	Fille Title Ital	e de de l Str	Pen Teta Adr	1 <i>0</i> 11 1 <i>0</i> 1. 70	ån co		· · · · ·	2	3,000 3,000
	C	ape '	do do Fow	d A Ger str	Fr'schi	sir /	nna nna iso ,	ење				3	1,000 3,1900 2,500
	28	/L 1	* R.	ECI.	777 77 K	75	hVZ DF	2.5.	17.7	S () <i>[</i> :	co.	FFEE
				_		_		7	15 E.	IRO			
	Proint	Excha	do	Averag	Stock.	Fotel.	:	2	:	Sales			
¢	Prairie	Exchange on	do	Average price	Stock	Total Sales.	:	2	: (1)	Sales U			
¢	Projects no craner	Exchange on		Average price Ordina	Stock	Total S	:	2	: (1)	Sales U	Receipts		
¢	Prairie	Exchange on London aver-	do Good	Average price Ordinary	Stock	Total Sales	:		: (1)	Sales			
¢	Prairie	Exchange on London aver-	do Good	Average price Ordinary	Stock	Total Sales.	:	2	: (1)	Sales U		•	
¢	Prairie	Exchange on London	do Good and do	Average price Ordinary 1st per arraba	Stock	Total Sales	:	2	: (1)	Sales U	Receipts	•	
	Everyle via cross-	Exchange on London average	do Good and. do	Average price Ordinary 1st per arraba	Stock	Total Salesbags	Elsewhere	, Cape	Europe	Sales U States	Receipts bags		
	Everyle via cross-	Exchange on London aver-	do Good and do	Average price Ordinary 1st per arraba	Stock	Total Sales	Elsewhere	, Cape	Europe	Sales U States	Receipts	•	Oct. 14
	Evaluation man erroran	Exchange on London average	do Good and. do 5.370	Average price thriinary 1st per arraba 6,050	Stock	Total Sales bags 11,306	Elsewhere	, Cape	Europe 5.507	Sales U States	Receipts bags 12,000	•	Oct. 14
	Everyle via cross-	Exchange on London average	do Good and. do	Average price Ordinary 1st per arraba	Stock	Total Salesbags	Elsewhere	, Cape	Europe	Sales U States	Receipts bags 12,		Оси
	Everinta rate commen	Exchange on London average	do Good and. do 5,370 5,350	Average price Ordinary 1st per arraba 6,050 6,100	Stock	Total Sales bags 11,306 9,294	Elsewhere 999 576	. Cape	Europe 5,507 5,018	Sales U States	Receipts bags 12,000 14,576		Oct. 14 Oct. 15
	Evaluation was comment and & got &	Exchange on London average	do Good and. do 5.370	Average price thriinary 1st per arraba 6,050	Stock	Total Sales bags 11,306	Elsewhere	, Cape	Europe 5.507	Sales U States	Receipts bags 12,000		0et 14 0et
	Frairh + man erman - 200 8 50 200 200 8 50 300 8 50	Exchange on London average	do Good and. do 5,370 5,350 5,350	Average price Ordinary 1st per arraba 6,450 6,100 6,100	Stock 306,000 311,000 221,000	Total Sales bags 11,306 9,294 105.479	El-ewhere 999 576 1.004	, Cape 500	. Europe 5,507 5,018 20,687	Sales U States	Receipts bags 12,000 14,575 12,752		Oct. 14 Oct. 15 Oct. 16
	Everinta rate commen	Exchange on London average	do Good and. do 5,370 5,350	Average price Ordinary 1st per arraba 6,050 6,100	Stock	Total Sales bags 11,306 9,294	Elsewhere 999 576	. Cape	Europe 5,507 5,018	Sales U States	Receipts bags 12,000 14,576		Oct. 14 : Oct. 15 Oct
	Exercise non-commen 200 & 200 & 200 & 200 & 200 & 200 & 200 & 200 & 200 & 200	Exchange on London average	do Good and. do 5,300 5,350 5,350 5,350	Average price Ordinary 1st per arraba 6,050 6,100 6,100 6,100	Stock 306,000 311,000 221,000 196,000 1	Total Sales bags 11,306 9,794 105,479 38,530	Elsewhere 999 576 1,004 -	, Cape 500	Europe 5,507 5,018 20,687 19,864	Sales U States	Receipts bags 12,000 14,575 12,752 13,300	•	Oct. 14 : Oct. 15 Oct. 16 Oct
	Frairh + man erman - 200 8 50 200 200 8 50 300 8 50	Exchange on London average	do Good and. do 5,370 5,350 5,350	Average price Ordinary 1st per arraba 6,450 6,100 6,100	Stock 306,000 311,000 221,000	Total Sales bags 11,306 9,294 105.479	El-ewhere 999 576 1.004	, Cape soo	. Europe 5,507 5,018 20,687	Sales U States	Receipts bags 12,000 14,575 12,752		Oct. 14 : Oct. 15 Oct. 16 Oct. 17
	Exercise the comment	Exchange on London average	do Good and. do 5,300 5,350 5,350 5,350 -	Average price thelinary 1st per arraba 6,050 6,100 6,100 6,100 —	Stock	Total Sales bags 11,306 9,294 103-279 38,530	Elsewhere 999 576 1,004 -	, Cape soo	Europe 5,507 5,018 20,687 19,864	Sales U States	Receipts		Oct. 14 Oct. 15 Oct. 16 Oct. 17 Oct. 18
	Provinte rate errore - 200 & 201 200 & 200 300 & 200 300 & 200 300 & 200	Exchange on London average	do Good and. do 5,300 5,350 5,350 5,350	Average price Ordinary 1st per arraba 6,050 6,100 6,100 6,100	Stock 306,000 311,000 221,000 196,000 1	Total Sales bags 11,306 9,794 105,479 38,530	. Elsewhere	, Cape 500	Europe 5,507 5,018 20,687 19,864	Sales U States	Receipts bags 12,000 14,575 12,752 13,300		Oct. 14 : Oct. 15 Oct. 16 Oct. 17 Oct
	Trainte non contract 200 & 20 200 & 20 300 & 20 300 & 20 300 & 20	Exchange on London average	do Good and. do 5,300 5,350 5,350 5,350 -	Average price thelinary 1st per arraba 6,050 6,100 6,100 6,100 —	Stock	Total Sales bags 11,306 9,294 103-279 38,530	. Elsewhere	, Cape 500	Europe 5,507 5,018 20,687 19,864	Sales U States	Receipts		Oct. 14 : Oct. 15 Oct. 15 Oct. 17 Oct. 18 Oct.
	Trainte non contract 200 & 20 200 & 20 300 & 20 300 & 20 300 & 20	Exchange on London average	do Goodend. do 5,350 5,350 5,350 - 5,350 5,350	Average price Ordinary 1st per arraba 6,050 6,100 6,100 6,100 — 6,100 6,100	Stock	Total Sales	Elsewhere 999 576 1,004 — — — —	, Cape soo	Europe 5,507 3,018 20,687 19,864 - 2,444 450	Sales U States	Receipts		Oct. 14 Oct. 15 Oct. 16 Oct. 17 Oct. 18 Oct. 19 Oct.
-	Training training training to the state of	Exchange on London average	do Good and. do 5.350 5.350 5.350 — 5.350 5.350	Average price Drainary 1st per arraba 6,650 6,100 6,100 6,100 — 6,100 6,100	Stock	Total Sales	Eleculare 999 576 1,004 — — — 259	. Сарс	Europe 5.507 3.018 20,687 19,564 - 2.414 450 4,986	Sales U States 4,800 3,700 91,088 18,666 — - 2,666 —	Receiph bags 12,000 14,575 12,759 13,700 10,074 16.010 19,000 10,700		Oct. 14 : Oct. 15 Oct. 16 Oct. 17 Oct. 18 Oct. 19 Oct. 20 Oct. 21
	Trainte non contract 200 & 20 200 & 20 300 & 20 300 & 20 300 & 20	Exchange on London average	do Good and. do 5.390 5.330 5.330 — 5.330 5.330 5.330	Average price Ordinary 1st per arraba 6,050 6,100 6,100 6,100 — 6,100 6,100	Stock	Total Sales	Eleculare 999 576 1,004 — — — 259	, Cape	Europe 5,507 3,018 20,687 19,864 - 2,444 450	Sales U States	Receiph		Oct. 14 : Oct. 15 Oct. 17 Oct. 18 Oct. 19 Oct. 20

Imports.

Receipt have been very small, and the movement in the taskets in proportion. Flour claves quiet, but finn \$\frac{1}{4}\$ in Pine tense and the proportion of the properties of the properties. The here seems to be an impression that dealers are showing omneutable purdence in their operations, and we are inform-that collections are being made with little difficulty. That were tundes bills are making seems clear, and this rough plain the steady reduction in bills discounted at the banks, at this feature can hardly be considered a favonable one for miners, it would target point to a considered a favonable one for siness, it would rather point to a restriction of credit

Flour.-Receipts since our last have been :

Finnie from United States:

MIL Verilon	300 DEM.	
Codorus	200 11	
Gallego	250 ,,	
O'Dance	250 11	
		1,000 lirls.
okai' from 'Trieste;		
Buda-Pest		110 ,,
o from River Plate:		

2,000 bags..... 1,000 ,, Kroupvius Fr. Wilhelm do: 250 bags..... 250 ..

1,625 ... 3,985 brls.

3,985 bris.

Sales for the same period have been only about 6,000 bris.

all stock in first hands is estimated to be:

3,000 bris. Trieste

39,000 ii. American
6,000 ii. River Plate

Brokers' quorations are :

Pitch Pine —There have been no arrivals and the narket is nominally nuchanged at from 44\$000 to 46\$000 per ozen. The J. A. Bardinal from Branswick has just arrived. VVIIIte Pine.—No receipts. Last sale was at 115 reis er toot. We may quote at about 105—112 1cis per foot.

Spruce Pine .- None arrived and nothing new to

Swedish Pine —Receipts have been 1 1,087 dox. per
systems from Helsingfors and about 500 dox per Malvine
on Westerwick which are on order. The market is quoted
easily at about 378 500 per d vs. for white and 398 500 per dox.

Kerosene, ... Receipts have been;

5,000 case her Finite?
5,000 , Henri IV
[from New York. Market flat at about 7\$000 per case for

Lard, -- Recents are ;

4,000 kegs per Mississippi

Brokers quote the market flet at 405-410 reis per lb

Rosin -- Receipts are 300 brls per Finance from New lark and quotations nuchanged at 78500—118500 per hrl one and quotations inclaninged at 78500-118500 per left Davant.—Receipts are 200 bags pire Literath from River late. There seems to be no change in quotations, viz; too—2500 per bag. Turpentifies—No receipts and retail quotations are 80—500 ters per kilogramme.

Boo bags per Kin.

800 bags per Kin.

500 " Ordenopne
4,007 " Krauprinz Fr. Wilhelm
4,000 " Techts

Il from the Rirer Plate. Brokers quote at 4\$300-4\$300

er bag.

Codffish. "L."

Codfish -There have been no receipts of importance nd quotations are rather nominal

Consent ... No arrivals and quotations are michanged. COAL -- But one cargo has arrived since our last report. Hay.-No receipts.

Rice.—No receipts and quotations unchanged at about \$000—9\$200 per bag.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

OCTOBER 14

High SEAS -Dritch by Vredelust, 159 tons; de Jonge; put back; sailed on 13th. OCT. 15

LISBON-Swed bk Wilhelm Gynther; 519 tons, Molinder, 42 ds; salt to order

Port bk Pereini Borges; 229 tons; Borges; 37 ds; salt to Vinva Miranda Leone & Co. OPERTO--Fort bk Humildade; 333 tons; Teixeira; 38 ds; sundries to Barbosa Costa & Co.

CADIZ-Swed bk Mirzhi, 309 tons; Pahlsen; 44 ds, sundries to order.

Oct

Iтајану—Nor lug Sekna; 197 tons; Ohlsen; 15 ds: sundnes to Queiroz, Moreira & Co OCT. 18.

OPORTO—Braz lug Mant I; 436 tons; Almeida; 70 ds; sundres to Ramos Varsim & Co.

CADIZ—Nor lug Chance; for quarantine; bound for Pelotas. OCT. 20. Incruere—Ger bk W. Rohl; 470 tons; Loewe; 58 ds; in distress; bound for Hamburg.

39½-40½
128-130
. 105-107
105-107
17½-17¾
104-103
109-111

1,687\$000 109 °/₀ 88 °/₀

LAST DIVIDEND

AM'T PAID

15 coo July 1885 26 coo July 1885 15 coo July 1885 9 % an. 1884 4 coo July 1885 8 coo July 1885 3 coo July 1885 10 % July 1885

1 400 July 1885

10 % May 1885 4 s Nov. 1884

2,500 4,000 5,000

Fernandina

All Serviços Maritimos
All Telephonica
do debentures
Ferry Co. debentures
All Arroio dos Ratos Coal
All Constructora

Insurance.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Smith & Youle.

No. 62, Rua 10 de Março.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE

INSURANCE COMPANY.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro Phipps Brothers & Co.

No. 16, Rua do Visconde de Inhauma.

ONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co.

Agents in Rio de Faneiro . . .

Watson Ritchie & Co.

No. 25, Rua de Theophilo Oltoni

PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE.

Established 1782

Agent in Rio de Janeiro

E. W. May,

RUA DO GENERAL CAMARA No. 2, A. Corner of Rua Visconde de liaborahy

OME AND COLONIAL MARINE INSURANCE Co.

Agents for the Empire of Brazil Norton, Megan & Co

No 82, Rua 1º de Março, Rio de Janeiro.

THE MARINE INSURANCE COM-PANY LIMITED.

Agent in Rio de Janeiro

E. II'. May,

RUA DO GENERAL CAMARA No. 2, Corner of Rua do Visconde de Haborahy

OMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND MARINE.

Fire Risks

Agents for the Empire of Brazil Wilson Sons & Co. Limited.

No. 2 Praça das Marinhas.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL

> Accumulated Funds ... £5,245,104

ares against the risk of fire, houses, goods and merchan

John Moore & Co, agents. No. 8, Rua da Candelaria (Agents for Lloyds)

NOBEL'S EXPLOSIVES Co. LIMITED.

Blasting Gelatine and Dynamite

In cases of 50 lbs. ea., nett weight

Also patent Detonator caps and Bickford's paten se. For further information and price, apply to the Agents for Brazil :

> Watson, Ritchie & Co. No. 25, Rua Theophilo Ottoni Rio de Janeiro.

Shipping.

THOMAS NORTON'S OLD REGULAR LINE OF SAILING PAGE

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL PORTS Established in 1865

Loading Berth; Covered Pier No. 17, East For Freight and General information apply to Thomas North

104 Wall St., New York.

Steamships.

IVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND RVER PLATE MAIL STEAMERS. UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE

BELGIAN AND BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENTS.

October Departures:

To New York: Thales [Loading also in Santes] Oct. 3d
Hipparchus. the
Tauters this
Strabe [Loading also in Santes] 38 To Southampton: |

Currier. Oct. 15th

For Other Ports: Rosse to River Plate,.... Oct. 1st
Mozart do ..., 15th
Lizent to New Otleans..., 30th To Rio Grande Ports:

LAMPORT & HOLT 21 Water Street, Liverpool ARTHUR HOLLAND & Co.,

17, Leadenhall Street, London

NORTON, MELAW & Co.

Broker: - Sivert Sivertsen, Rna 1" de Margo No. 35

ROYAL MAIL ...

Under contracts with the British and Brazilian Governments for earlying the mails.

> TABLE OF DEPARTURES, 1885

Date Steamer Southampton and Antwerp, calling at Bahia, Pernambuco and lisbon, .. 20 La Plata.. Montevideo and Buenos Ayre Southampton and Antwerp calling at Bahia, Maceio, Pernambro, Lishor and Vigo. Nov. 9 Mondego.

This Company's steamers leave Southamptin on the 3th and 24th of every month and arrive in Rio de Janeiro on the 3th and 16th proceeding to the River Plat after the necessary delay.

The homeward bound steamers continue to leave Riv on the 3th and 24th of every month. The latter also calling at Santos

Santos

For freight and passages apply 10

E. W. MAY, Supramendent

Rua do General Camara No. 2 (Corner of Rua Visconde de Itaboraliy)

I I NITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM SHIP Cd

The fine packet

FINANCE,

NEW YORK

calling at Bahia, Pernambuco, Maraniam, fentering the two last named ports PARA, BARBADOES and St. Tiomas

Wilson, Sons & Co., Limited; Agents No. 2 Praça lis Marinha

W. C. Peck.

Banks.

E^{NGLISH BANK}

RIO DE JANEIRO

(LIMITED)

HEAD OFFICE IN LONDON BRANCHES:

Rio de Janeiro, Pernambuco, Santos and Pará

 Capital
 £
 1,000,000

 Ditto, paid wp
 £
 500,000

 Reserve Fund
 £
 170,000

THE LONDON FOINT STOCK BANK, and transacts every description of Banking business.

THE NEW LONDON AND

BRAZILIAN BANK

CLIMITED

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON

BRANCHES:

LISBON, OPORTO, PARÁ, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA. RIO DE JANEIRO, RIO GRANDE DO SUL, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO, AND MONTEVIDEO

Draws on:

Meists. GI.YN, MILLS, CERRIE & Co.,

Meists, MALLET FRERES & Co., Prints

Ale ore ACHMORPIAR & Co., HAMBURG,

Messis. MONTON, BLISS & Co., New York.

a new and fine assortment of commercial writing paper and envelopes of English manufacture just received at the

TYPOGRAPHIA ALDINA

79 Rua Sete de Setembro.

CRASHLEY & Co.,

Nestisidealer's and Bookseller's,

Subscriptions received for all the leading English and Amer an newspapers and periodicals Agents for

The European Mail.

A large assortment of English novels, of the Pauchmuz Edi-ons, of the Franklin square Library and of the Lovell Library

Orders received for Scientific and other books

Agents for Longstreth's Rubber Stanifi

Dealers in Atkneson's, Piesse & Lubin's und Roy al Permorenes and Pen 's Sout

Nu 67, Rua do Onvidor.

THE CRUISE OF THE BROOKLYN.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION

Compiled from the record of the cruise published in The

Compiled from the elected of the crinice published in 7At Beneblyn Engle.

Contains a full account of the principal incidents of the crinice; a graphic description of the places visited and the social entertainments given and received by the officers of the ship at Rio, Montevideo, Cape Town, Si. Helena and elsewhere.

Paper, 272 pp.; Price 4\$000. No. 6, Praça de Commercio. For sale at No. 79 Sete de Setembro, 1st floor,

THE TROPICAL AGRICULTURIS A Monthly Record of Information

For Planters of Coffee, Tea, Cocôa, Cinchor Sugar, Rice, and all other products suitable for cultivation in the tropics.

An invaluable companion for all planters in the tropics wh wish to keep informed of the progress made in agricultur and who may wish to avail themselves of the fruits of care and scientific investigations.

Published at Colombo, Ceylon, A. M. & J. FREGUSON, of the Ceylon Observer.

Brazilian subscriptions at 16\$000 per annum will be receivent the offices of

79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

FAHNESTOCKS VERMIFUGE.

THIS valuable remedy has now been prominently before the people for fifty-seven years, the manufacture and sale of it having been commenced in 1827. Its popularity and sale have never been so large as at the present time, and this, of itself, speaks loudy as to its wonderful efficacy. We do not hesitate to say, that it; no single instance has it failed to remove worms from either children or adults who were afflicted by these foes to human life. We are constantly in receipt of testimonials from physicians as to its wonderful efficacy. Its success has produced counterfets, and the buyer must be particularly careful to examine the entire name, and see that it is

"B. A. Fahnestock's" Vermifuge.

THE RIO NEWS

Published three times a mouth for the American and Enveroun, mails.

Tore Rio. Nows, was established under its present title and management on the 1st of April, 1879, succeeding the British and American Mini. Although the style, title and frequency of issue were changed at the time of trans-fur, the designations of number and volume were continued absolute to A. This heritation of \$88. the stable of the unbroken. At the beginning of 1831 the style of the publication was still further changed by an increase from four to eight pages, and a diminition in the size of the page. This change not only largely increased the size of the publication, but it added greatly to its convenience for office and reference use

office and reference use. The policy adopted by Titt News at the ontset was that of strict independence and impartiality. The editors had well-grained convictions on political and economic questions, and as they believed that all such questions had a direct or indirect influence on commercial and financial enterprises they decided to itsense them, just as far as their relative impartance made it desirable. In this line of policy. They News has been successful even beyond all expectation.

tation. With the beginning of its twelfth volume (January, 1885) the editors feel themselves warranted in calling attention to the uniform and general satisfaction with which their policy and management have thus far been received, and in advising their patrons that no deviation whatever from them will be made. Thus News will seek to keep its readless fully and accurately informed on all commercial questions, and upon all matters of linarillan news or policy which may have more or less hearing upon any and all enterpasses and investments. In its descussions it will treat experiments will have been proposally responsible. In the editors will hold themselves personally responsible. In this was columns it will seek to keep its readers fully informed un all matters and occurrences throughout Brazil. In addition to a large circulation in the United States and Empre, where its commercial reports are much ap-

an addition in a large circulation in the United States and Europe, where its commercial reports are much appreciated, Titte News has a wide circulation throughout throatly, thus making the paper a valuable advertising medium. The rates charged are 15\p^2 per inch per quinter, with a reduction of 20\(^6\) for additional space and time.

TERMS:

One year's subscription..... 20\$000 English and American subscriptions L2 or \$10

All subscriptions should run with the colendar year

BUSINESS AND EDITORIAL ROOMS!-79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

POST-OFFICE ADDRESS:- Caixa no Coneio, A.

1 vr. ALDINA, 79, Sete de Setembro.